

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Friday, May 17, 1861.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.—The President has appointed Rensselaer Ackley, to be postmaster at Rondout, N. Y., and Friend W. Smith, to be postmaster at Bridgeport, Conn.

See outside, for telegraphic and other news.

At Baltimore, the brokers discount Virginia money at 10 a 12, and North Carolina at 12 per cent. Gold can be bought at 1 1/2 premium.

The Europa, at New York, brought one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in specie.

On Wednesday, General Butler ordered the release of John H. Spencer, who had been confined at Annapolis. The reason assigned by General B., is the cordial reception of his troops by the Baltimoreans, and his consequent "anxiety to remove all possible cause of offence."

Major Cunningham, Paymaster United States army, and who was attached to the force under Major Sibley, which was captured in Texas, arrived here on Monday. He was taken prisoner with the rest, but managed to get off without giving any parole.

A correspondent suggests that several secessionists are in office at the Smithsonian Institution. Representations on that subject should be addressed, not to us, but to those who have the power of appointment and removal.

Ross Winsor, after his arrest at the Relay House, was taken to Annapolis, and subsequently to Fort McHenry. Some of his Baltimore friends propose to run him for Congress.

The Pennsylvania force, which arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday, consisted of three regiments, 3,000 strong, under General Cadwallader, and are encamped on the plain between Locust Point and Fort McHenry. General Cadwallader will be in command at Baltimore, General Butler being detached, not, as the Baltimore Sun suggests, from any dissatisfaction on the part of the Government with his proceedings, but, as we apprehend the result will prove, for more active service. The popular demonstrations at Baltimore, upon the arrival of the Pennsylvania troops, were all of a loyal character.

A "gentleman from Huntsville, Ala.," has been furnishing the newspapers with some information, the character of which may be inferred from the samples, that there is an insurgent army of 12,000 at Memphis, and another of 15,000 at Nashville. It is said that his character for veracity is to be endorsed by Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, and that he is then coming to Washington to communicate his information to General Scott and Secretary Cameron. He will find a more appreciating auditory among the marines.

Crowds of Baltimore secessionists (the guilty by whom no man pursues) passed through this city last evening, bound to "Dixie's land."

Governor Hicks, by proclamation dated May 14, calls out the four regiments asked for in the Presidential proclamation of April 15. But, in the mean time, the Baltimore American states that Hon. James Cooper, of Frederick, has been authorized to raise one or more regiments.

It is reported that Gen. Butler is to be appointed a Major General in the United States Army.

Commodore Pendergast, commanding the blockading squadron in the Chesapeake, has caused to be delivered up to the authorities of Virginia, six slaves who had got aboard one of his vessels.

The Baltimore American of yesterday says:

"We learn from a gentleman who has just reached here from Philadelphia, who is in the employ of the United States Government, that a column of troops, ten thousand in number, commenced moving yesterday morning from the Pennsylvania line towards Hagerstown."

The Union men of Berkeley county, Virginia, held a large meeting at Martinsburg, on Monday. The character of the resolutions is indicated by the declaration that "we have lived happily under the great Government of States United, and if that Government has oppressed us by any of its acts, legislative, executive, or judicial, during its existence as one great General Government, we do not know it."

The meeting nominated candidates for the Legislature, and John Janney, the Loudoun county Quaker, who was President of the Richmond Convention, for Congress. The district is the eighth, represented in the last Congress by that aspen-leaf politician, Mr. Boteler. Our advice to the Union men is to vote for Mr. Janney, even if he is compelled to appear to decline. The district will be cleared of the terrorists long before the 4th of July, and Mr. Janney will make a good Representative.

The family of Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, arrived here about 9 o'clock last night, in a special train.

A Michigan regiment arrived at Harrisburg, Wednesday night; a Maine regiment at New York, Thursday morning.

The Alexandria Gazette copies, without any comment of its own, the following paragraph from the Staunton Spectator:

"The consecrated remains of Gen. Washington have been removed from Mount Vernon to Lexington, to prevent them from being desecrated by the soldiers of the North."

Colonel Anderson passed through Harrisburg on Wednesday, stopping "only a few minutes," but, nevertheless, having time, according to the telegraphic operator, to make the following statements:

"Col. Anderson stated, in his brief conversation with Gov. Curtin, that ex-Vice President Breckinridge would join him in Cincinnati, to make command over the Union, and this announcement created a profoundly gratifying sensation here, among all classes."

"Col. Anderson also stated that the European steamer which arrived yesterday at New York had brought a large quantity of improved modern arms for the Federal Government, and that each succeeding steamer would bring more. He expressed the utmost confidence of the final success of the Federal arms, and the eventual reconstruction of the Union on its original basis."

A South Carolina correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing from Richmond on the 4th of May, says:

"There is the assurance that President Davis will soon be on. The military power will soon be organized to efficient action; we will strike for liberty, they for domination; and in such a cause, and with such power and such leadership, it can scarcely happen that we will not give them work enough to do upon the line of the Potomac; and there is the assurance, therefore, that this will be the important and final theatre of war."

Virginia, as these cunning South Carolinians hope, is to be the "final theatre of war." The line of contest is to be "the line of the Potomac," while the Gulf-State conspirators enjoy peace and security from "war's alarms." The more the Virginians, entrapped into this folly of bearing the brunt of a contest originated by others, look at this matter, the less they like it. Overrun with troops, who are devouring their substance, they contemplate with envy the situation of Howell Cobb's Georgians, quietly engaged in raising cotton and laughing at the stupidity of "the mother of States and statesmen."

Missouri.—It is telegraphed from St. Louis, May 15, that the Legislature has adjourned to September. How much money will be raised, and how many men armed, under the measures which they adopted, remains to be seen, but, at this distance, it looks as if secession in Missouri was effectually crushed out by the attitude of St. Louis. The Legislature adopted no ordinance of secession. Manifestations of turbulence, however, may be looked for through the State, so long as the Southern insurrection continues. Sympathy with it is extensive in Missouri, although the Union men are numerous and resolute.

Southern Inventors.—We learn, upon inquiry at the Department of the Interior, that citizens of the seceded States will receive patents for inventions, upon taking the oath prescribed by law, recognizing their allegiance to the United States.

ALABAMA.—On the 21st of April, two days after the Baltimore riot, the apprehension at Chambersburg (Pa.) of an attack by the Virginians concentrated at Harper's Ferry, was so great, that messages were sent to Carlisle Barracks for assistance from the United States troops.

As late as the 13th instant, it was announced by telegraph from Harrisburg, that a Government agent in what was called "the special service," had made a report upon the condition of affairs at Harper's Ferry, the conclusion of which was, that there was nothing developed which "diminished the probability," that it would be by the way of Harper's Ferry, that Jeff. Davis would advance his armies into Southern Pennsylvania.

From the West, we had for many days reports of immense forces, 30,000 at Memphis alone, collected at the South for the capture of Cairo.

These alarms are both silly and mischievous, and the country should discountenance them. The conspirators of secession have no possible means of putting armies into a condition to invade the free States anywhere. They have considerable numbers of men embodied for purposes of defence, but to get them into marching order is an altogether different affair.

P. S. Since writing the above, we perceive that the panic at Harrisburg, has taken the following new form:

"Harrisburg, May 15.—Great apprehensions are prevailing here to-night that an attack is meditated from Harper's Ferry to-morrow on Wheeling."

COMMERCE.—We annex a comparative statement of the exports, exclusive of specie, from New York to foreign ports, for the week ending May 13, and since January 1, 1861:

	1860	1861
For the week,.....	\$1,307,395	\$929,509
Previously reported.....	22,154,508	23,751,594
Since January 1.....	23,522,203	30,591,103

As will be seen, our export trade still maintains its increased amount, as compared with former years.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.—As the Virginians at Harper's Ferry have seized everything recently, in the shape of horses, cattle, and provisions, coming from the West towards Baltimore, over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, no more, of course, will be sent while they are in possession of that point. And, furthermore, it is well understood that they have made preparations, if they are driven away by superior force, to destroy the expensive bridge there over the Potomac. And, indeed, they have already attempted to blow up a bridge this side, over the Monocacy. They thus mean, after destroying the use of the road so long as they hold Harper's Ferry, to do all the damage they can to the road, if they are obliged to leave.

This treatment of the great artery of the trade of Baltimore, does not indicate a recognition by Virginia, of that tender and sister attachment, which was invoked to induce Maryland to follow Virginia wherever she went, even out of the Union. These Virginians, on the contrary, seem to be perfectly reckless in their attacks upon the business and property of Maryland.

Several citizens of Maryland having tendered to Hon. Henry May the nomination as a candidate for Congress from the fourth district, Mr. May replies, accepting the nomination upon Union principles.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The telegraph reports unanimity, but a small vote, at the election just held for members of a State Convention. The same features were observed at the special election in Baltimore during the week following the riot of April 19. The vote was unanimous for a secession ticket, but only nine thousand voted, whereas thirty thousand voted for a President in November. Generally it is only those who vote who are taken into political calculations, but in these times, those who do not vote, are taken into the account. The twenty thousand men in Baltimore who kept away from the polls at the special election referred to, spoke by their silence, so as to be heard and understood by the whole country. And when the votes are footed up in North Carolina, the same country will demand to know how many voters stayed at home.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861.

SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday's date, asking me to give you, in writing, my reasons for considering an acceptance on your part of Governor Letcher's proposition to purchase the steamships Yorktown and Jamestown, recently seized by his orders, and now in his possession, an act of treason. With this request I readily comply.

An insurrection has broken out in several of the States of this Union, including Virginia, designed to overthrow the Government of the United States. The executive authorities of the State are parties to that insurrection, and so are public enemies. Their action in seizing or buying vessels to be employed in executing that design, is not merely without authority of law, but is treason. It is treason for any person to give aid and comfort to public enemies. To sell vessels to them, which it is their purpose to use as ships of war, is to give them aid and comfort. To receive money from them in payment for vessels which they have seized for those purposes, would be to attempt to convert the unlawful seizure into a sale, and would subject the party so offending to the pains and penalties of treason, and the Government would not hesitate to bring the offender to punishment.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
To G. Heineken, Esq.,
Agent of the New York and Virginia
Steamship Line, Washington, D. C.

FRIGHT OF THE MISSOURI NULLIFIERS.

The Missouri nullifiers, who are the most ardent cowards in the world, as was demonstrated in their war with Kansas, were frightened out of their wits by the coup d'etat of Captain Lyon. That fright will last them through the summer.

The following telegraphic dispatch from the capital of the State, gives an amusing account of the panic in and about the Legislature:

Jefferson City, May 12.—As might have been expected, the first news of the capture of Camp Jackson, by the United States troops, on Friday last, threw the whole city and Assembly into a tremendous excitement, and rumor, with its thousand tongues, was busy in exaggeration. The first dispatch was, that Colonel Blair was marching, with 4,000 men, on the camp; the next, that he had taken it without a gun being fired, and that Frost and his command were cowards—that was sent by Tucker; the next, that he had only demanded and received the artillery of the camp, lately brought from the southwest. The next report, and which created a more terrible stir in the Assembly, was that two regiments were on the march from St. Louis to capture Jefferson city, and take the Assembly and Governor prisoners.

Men were rushing to and fro in frantic haste, gathering their arms and exhorting the people. The Governor told the Legislature that they must now stand by him, or else they and he would all be prisoners in twenty-four hours. He ordered a special train to be got ready at once to go down the Pacific road with troops, and burn the bridges. He also took possession of the telegraph office at this city, and placed a guard over it, with strict orders to allow no messages to go through.

Late in the evening, after considerable delay, occasioned, I learn, by the refusal of some of the railroad men to aid in the destruction of its property, a train was finally started, with about forty men, under command of General Hough. The State House was put under guard; the State Treasury was removed from the city, and every citizen was instructed to arm himself, if possible, and turn out.

The name of Col. F. P. Blair seems to strike terror to all—the Governor, the officers, and the Assembly. Several families have been sent over the river for safety, and also the young ladies of the seminary. The convicts were all locked up, and the city was put under strict military and civic restraint: all drinking saloons were closed by order, and most of the business houses voluntarily closed. Guards are stationed at every corner almost, also at the railroad depot.

No one could persuade the State Rights party, but that Colonel Blair was on the road to take them all as prisoners for treason.

MORE TREACHERY OF FLOYD.—A most important evidence of the misconduct and treachery of the ex-Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd, has recently come to the notice of the State authorities in Albany. Within a few days the Governor has discovered that the models and drawings of a machine, owned and patented by the United States, for making musket balls, and in use in the Watervliet Arsenal, near Troy, were some time since handed over to an experienced workman in Troy, to enable him to make a similar machine on an order of an individual in New York. Upon inquiry of Major Mordecai, he justified his own conduct in the matter by saying that he delivered the model and drawings upon the order of the Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd. The mechanic was at once arrested, and the machine seized. We are happy to say that it has since been completed, and is now in possession of the Government. There are but two of these machines in the United States, and they are capable of producing forty thousand musket balls each, every twenty-four hours. In the hands of the Confederate Government, such a prize would have been invaluable.—N. Y. Express of Tuesday.

GENERAL SICKLES'S BRIGADE.—The brigade of the Hon. D. E. Sickles will comprise five thousand picked men. His officers are among the most accomplished and scientific military men. His first aid, Major Williamson, was educated at West Point, and served with Garibaldi in his Italian campaigns; and one of his colonels is the son of the old postmaster of Philadelphia, now a resident of New York, Colonel H. Phillips Montgomery. He has a legion of English residents in his brigade, commanded by English gentlemen who served in distinguished positions in the Crimean war. Almost an entire regiment of Pennsylvania have enlisted under his flag. There are full companies of Indians and Frenchmen in this brigade. General Sickles has surpassed most other men in his equipments and in the material of his subsistence. He has organized a

perfect pontoon train, by which he can cross rivers or streams, at the shortest notice, with his whole force, and corps of sappers and miners, and a complete system by which his men can carry provisions enough to last for ten days, having, in this respect, borrowed from the admirable regimen of the French in Sebastopol, Italy, and Algiers, by which they saved many thousands of lives, and vastly promoted the comfort of their soldiers. It is proposed to advance this brigade to Washington, through Pennsylvania, so as to give our people an idea how to do a great thing in time of war.

The following is an extract from a report made in 1843, to Dr. White, Indian Agent in Oregon, by Rev. H. H. Spalding, missionary to the Nez Percés Indians:

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

The hoe soon brought hope, light, and satisfaction, the fruits of which are yearly becoming much more than a substitute for their former precarious game and roots, and are much preferred by the people who are coming in from the mountains and plains, and calling for hoes, plows, and seeds, much faster than they can be furnished, and collecting around the station in increasing numbers to cultivate their little farms, so furnishing a permanent school and congregation on the Sabbath, from four to eight months. And as the farms are enlarged, giving employment and food for the year, I trust the school and congregation will be permanent through the year. It was no small tax on my time to give the first lessons on agriculture. That the first men of this nation—the first chiefs not excepted—rose up to labor when a few hoes and seeds were offered them. I can attribute to nothing but the unseen hand of the God of missions. That their habits are really changed is acknowledged by themselves. The men say, whereas they once did not labor with their hands, now they do; and often tell me in jesting that I have converted them into a nation of women. They are a very industrious people, and from very small beginnings, they now cultivate their lands with much skill and to good advantage. Doubtless many more would cultivate, but for the want of means. Your kind donation of fifty hoes in behalf of the Government will be most timely; and should you be able to send up the plows you kindly proposed, they will, without doubt, be purchased immediately, and put to the best use.

But to return to the school. It now numbers two hundred and twenty-five in daily attendance, half of which are adults. Nearly all the principal men and chiefs in this vicinity, with one chief from a neighboring tribe, and members of the school. A new impulse was given to the school by the warm interest you and Mr. McKay took in it while you were here. They are as industrious in school as they are on their farms. Their improvement is astonishing, considering their crowded condition, and only Mrs. Spalding, with her delicate constitution and her family cares, for their teacher.

About one hundred are printing their own books with a pen. This keeps up a deep interest, as they daily have new lessons to print, and what they print must be committed to memory as soon as possible.

A good number are now far advanced in reading and printing as to render much assistance in teaching. Their books are taken home at nights, and every lodge becomes a school room.

Their lessons are scripture lessons—no others, except the laws, seem to interest them. I send you a specimen of the books they print in school. It was printed by ten select adults, yet it is a fair specimen of a great number in the school.

The laws which you so happily prepared, and which were unanimously adopted by the people, I have printed in the form of a small school book. A great number of the school now read them fluently. I send you a few copies of the laws, with no apologies for the imperfect manner in which they are executed.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.—Mrs. Spalding has instructed ten females in knitting, a majority of the female department in the schools in sewing, six in carding and spinning, and three in weaving. Should our worthy brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Littlejohn, join us soon, as is now expected, I trust, by the blessing of God, we shall see greater things than we have yet seen. From what I have seen in the field, the school, the spinning and weaving room, in the prayer room, and Sabbath congregation, I am fully of the opinion that this people are susceptible of high moral and civil improvement.

A VIRGINIA VIEW OF THE PRESENT MOVEMENT.

From the Richmond (Va.) Examiner.

The furor of war which absorbs the North to that degree that Yankees have ceased to calculate, will not and cannot be a long-lived sentiment. Invasion of the South is simply *la mode*, the fashion, the excitement of the hour. Just as they ran mad after Jenny Lind, the Japanese Tommy, Kossuth, Morus Multicaulis, Spirit Rappings, and every other new bubble, so they now unite in the great delirium of a civil war, and intoxicate their brains with thoughts of blood and plunder. When all the individuals of a nation have been occupied from their birth with legends and cash-books, dollars and cents, the hundred existence of trade or traffic, a "sensation" becomes a necessity to their mental constitution.

No people on earth need temporary excitement like the Yankees—are more eager to get it, or will pay more for it. Their newspapers, their lectures, their sermons, their cities, furnish daily illustrations of their thirst after excitement. But it never lasts long. The taste is gratified, the want supplied, and Yankees become Yankees again until the next season. Once used, they never take up the cast-off fashion, and that which ran them mad with coarse and gregarious enthusiasm, becomes, in a few weeks, mere *caput mortuum*, stale champagne, old clothes. Kossuth, coming, was greater than Washington; Kossuth, leaving, attracted no more attention than the dust-cart on which all the filth of the newspaper offices was emptied. The whole city of New York, men, women, and children, the upper ten and the h'yoys, assembled in one dense and shouting multitude, to see an ugly, vulgar, money-loving Swedish opera woman land from a steamboat to the tune of \$500,000; but three months later, she walked and travelled with as little notice as any other strong-minded woman and unprotected female. As with these trifles, so with mania of a character more serious.

The North blazed with rage for war with England in 1812, with Mexico in 1846, and after a few weeks no more soldiers could be gotten out of it for either. The tremendous outburst of ferocity that we witness in the Northern States, is the repetition of one of the most common traits of their national character. It is the fashion of the day, the humbug of the hour, and it will cease as suddenly as it has commenced. Like straw on fire, the periodical sensations of the North make a great flame, but sink to the ashes and dust of indifference as swiftly as they sprang.

It is easy, and to them amusing, to indulge the tastes of it's sort in bloody talk about invading the South, in mobbing the few among them hitherto suspects of sympathy with us, in joining volunteer companies, running off to cities like Washington, by way of Annapolis,

where no brick-bats are on the road; but in three or four weeks the superficial gas will be gone, and Yankees will be Yankees again.

The leaders of the North are of a different and more dangerous stamp. They will spare no pains to turn the momentary spasms of public sentiment to their own aim, and they will probably succeed. They will involve the North in a real and bloody war, and when the sanguinary saturnalia would be finished, if the Northern people had their way, they will find on their hands an account which can neither be closed in a day or a month. There will be a war; but it will not be a long war. In three months, all Yankeeism will have come to the conclusion that "sort of thing don't pay," and in six months they will stop it in spite of their leaders, if we permit them.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPOINTED.—Cunningham Hazlett, of Ohio, and John L. Lake, of New York, have been appointed second class (\$1,400) clerks in the Sixth Auditor's Office.

PROMOTED.—John W. Ray, of Missouri, has been promoted to a fourth-class (\$1,800) clerkship in the Indian Office, vice Alfred Chapman, of Virginia, removed.

For the National Republican.

I perceived in the columns of your yesterday's issue mention of the contemplated raising of a United States flag on the General Post Office building. It is suggested that the forthcoming flag-raising should be properly gone through with, by procuring a band of musicians who are familiar with our "national airs," and, properly adapting the same, should select "The Star Spangled Banner," as the flag ascends the staff; "Hail Columbia," when it is elevated; and "Our Flag is There," as a conclusion—such tunes being more appropriate, and better suited to the ears and tastes of a truly loyal people, than any "fancy" and illy-timed airs, without meaning or association.

A LOVER OF THE UNION, AND AN ADMIRER OF THINGS PROPERLY DONE.
Washington City, May 14, 1861.

For the Republican.

We would suggest to the general in command at Baltimore, that there exists a "military (as well as a patriotic) necessity" for striking that infamous and rebel paper called "the Sun."

Day after day it emits a lurid glare of light, borrowed from the infernal regions, where dwells the "father of lies," and associate editor of this dark luminary, whose circulation is like subtle poison, and fatal to all who drink the deadly draught. If the God of Daniel stopped the mouth of lions, so that no harm should come upon *His faithful one*, why not stop the roaring of this howling wolf, lurking in dark places, but to destroy. The time has come when open and avowed treason should be stopped, and if public opinion is not sufficiently potent, the strong arm of legal authority should interpose to save us from its blighting curse. We desire to see this Sun eclipsed by the dark clouds of honest indignation emanating from every patriot in the land.

For the National Republican.

THE PRODIGAL'S EXCUSE.—Said Virginia, (in fear that the Father would be lost to his prodigal sons,) "If we cannot remain with his spirit, let us run away with his bones!"

J. J. F.

[Communicated.]

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: I have just been down to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and I find the supply of Northern papers very meagre. No one could expect the Association to subscribe to all Northern papers, and therefore I would like to throw out the hint, that you may take it up if you deem it worthy, that during the stay of the troops in this town, some of the Northern papers would be conferred a favor on the soldiers by sending to the Association a copy of their paper, so that we may sit in their fine room and read home news. I do not know that the Association would approve of my writing this. It is the suggestion of ONE OF THE SOLDIERS.

NEWS ITEMS.

General Thomas says he has administered the oath to some fifteen thousand of the troops now here, and he would consider thirty as a large margin for the whole number who have refused to take the oath. He believes that in no instance did this refusal originate in disloyalty to the Union, but the reason most generally given by the parties themselves was, that the municipal authorities of the places whence they came had promised to provide for their families, and had not done so.

Judge Fisher, marshal for the eastern district of Virginia, is the only judicial officer of that State who has not resigned.

The President has appointed George F. Fallett United States attorney for Maine; Royal Buck, register of the land office at Nebraska city; James J. St. Clair, register at Marquette, Michigan; Jacob Knable, postmaster at Reading, Pennsylvania; Edward F. Bassett, postmaster at Toledo, Ohio, and Nathan A. Moulton, postmaster at Newburyport, Massachusetts.

There was a heavy fall of snow in some portions of Western Virginia last week.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) papers have a rumor that the United States army, lately destroyed at Harper's Ferry, is to be established in that city.

The Secretary of the Treasury has specially explained what is meant by the words "other supplies" in the enumeration of articles contraband of war, contained in his circular dated May 2d, addressed to collectors and other officers of customs. They mean: Mercury in all its compounds, chloride of potash, nitrate of soda, chloride of potassium, potash and pearlash, bagging, rope, and nitric acid. (The last-named could be used for the manufacture of gun cotton.)

The Department will do all in its power to exempt loyal citizens of the insurrectionary States from the operation of the circular, and therefore it has suspended it so far as Western Virginia is concerned, and of this due notice will be officially given. The Department has refused to allow the transportation of street railway cars to New Orleans.

Squadrons of the United States in foreign countries have been called home—from the East India station, with the exception of a single ship; from the Brazil station entirely; from the coast of Africa, with the exception of one ship, the Saratoga; and from the Mediterranean sea entirely. The squadron on the Pacific coast will remain there, under the command of Commodore Montgomery. Commodore the English is ordered to China, to command the American vessel to be left there. Commodore Anaukey has orders to take command of the Saratoga on the coast of Africa. He was the officer who lately commanded the ship which took the captured slaves back to Africa.

The Cunard steamship Africa, now unloading at the wharf in Jersey city, has on board 10,000 Enfield rifles for the United States Government.

Thomas Hornbrook has been appointed United States surveyor at Wheeling, Virginia.

A vessel of war, supposed to be the Niagara, was seen off the harbor at Charleston, on the 11th instant. The port is probably now blockaded.

Letters received from Kansas say that the crops promise splendidly this year. The prospect has not been so good for several years, in agricultural matters, as at present.

Robert Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler, has resigned the office of Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and left for the South. J. Ross Snowden has been appointed in his place.

An unsuccessful attempt was made during Tuesday night to destroy three culverts, or small bridges, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near the Monocacy. Packages containing powder were placed under the abutments, and then fired, but happily they proved unexplosive. The solidity of the masonry, as well as the bungling manner in which the powder was applied, account for its want of success. All the trains passed along in safety.

UNION INDIANS.—We understand that the Secretary of War has accepted the services of an Indian regiment raised in Wisconsin. They will be commanded by Dr. P. B. Randolph, of Boston, who receives the rank of colonel. The regiment will be soon mustered into the service of the United States. Its destination is the Far West, where it will pay its respects to the red tribes mustered by the Confederate rebels.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the establishment of a camp of 3,000 men. It has also authorized the Governor to loan to the United States Government \$7,000,000 in case this should be desired during the recess of the Legislature.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.—By an order of General Bickley, it appears that he has been laboring in Kentucky since the 1st of February last, principally in Louisville, and has added to the order 1,443 members, 534 of whom have been sent to the army of the Confederate States. Two regiments are now being formed in the State, to be held subject to the orders of the Governor. The order has now 17,643 men in the field, and the president has hesitation in saying that the number can be duplicated, if necessity requires.

Orders have gone from the War Department, directing Major General Wool to proceed to Fortress Monroe, and take command there, in place of Colonel Dimmick.

On Saturday, the banks of Providence, R. I., through a committee, tendered \$500,000 to Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, whenever convertible Treasury notes, having two years to run, are offered by him.

The New York Union Safety Committee, of which Mr. Simeon Draper is chairman, (eight in number,) who have been here for a day or two, returned home yesterday, having accomplished the object of their mission. The President has agreed to accept the services of the fourteen additional regiments of three years' men from New York, they came hither to tender—making fifty-two regiments, in all, from that State.

Senator R. M. T. Hunter, one of the Virginia commissioners to the Confederate Government, reached Atlanta, Georgia, on Friday last, en route to Montgomery. At the request of a number of influential citizens of Atlanta, he delivered an address, which, the Confederacy remarks, was "full of Southern fire."

GEN. SCOTT'S FAMILY.—The family of the veteran Scott have gone to Elizabeth, N. J., and are about to occupy the mansion known as "Gen. Scott's House."

A Montgomery dispatch in the Charleston papers states that the Arkansas act of secession is complete and final.

General Scott has sent orders for the fortification of the heights at Cairo, commanding Bird Point, which he regards as the only available point at that post.

Two yachts belonging to private individuals have been formally accepted by the Government, and detailed for service by the Treasury Department. Their owners, James Gordon Bennett, jr., of New York, and T. P. Ives, of Providence, R. I., have been commissioned as lieutenants in the revenue service, and are ordered to their respective vessels as lieutenants commanding.

The steamer Great Eastern is advertised to sail from New York on the 25th, for Liverpool, with passengers and freight.

Judge Scarborough, of the United States Court of Claims, has resigned.

A legal demand has been made upon Gen. Harney, at St. Louis, to give up Capt. McDonald, who was taken prisoner by the Missouri volunteers after the affair at Camp Jackson. The General answered in writing, refusing to give him up till he had received instructions from Washington, and declaring his determination to obey the higher law of his country. The decision of the Judge has been postponed.

The Banks of Boston have offered to take \$5,000,000 of the new loan.

Hon. B. F. Thomas has been nominated by a Convention of citizens, without distinction of party, to represent in Congress the Massachusetts district left vacant by the resignation of Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

Flour is selling at \$15 a barrel at Montgomery, Ala., although the local papers quote it much lower, to prevent a bad effect abroad.

The reign of terror is horrible in Alabama; enlistment or confiscation of property is the only alternative. The planters tremble for their negroes, and lock them up every night.

A new projectile has been invented in France; it weighs 90 pounds, and is expected to kill 100 men when falling on a column.

North Carolina Election.

Wilmington, May 14.—At the election for members of the State Convention held here yesterday, Messrs. Ashe and Cowan, uncompromising secessionists, were elected. No opposition. The vote of the State will, it is said, be small, but it will be little less than unanimous for secession.

POVERTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A curious message, sent to